American Print Works, and Jacob Dunsell & Ca.'s Bark Madder, last Fall styles of Prints.

Dunsell & Ca.'s Dark Madder, last Fall styles of Prints.

TWEEDY, MOLITON & PLINTON,
No. 67 Broad way. . WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT .- Country

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT. Outlier of merchants and city retailers are invited to inspect out merchants and by Twendy, Moulton & Plimpton, Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Broadway. CARPET DEPARTMENT. - Thompsonville's,

very chesp. Fer sale by
Twggdy, Moulton & Plimpton.
Importers and Jobbers.
No. 47 Broadway GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- BIRD, corner Pine

and Nassau at, will introduce the Spring style of Hais This Lay. Fearing ne real in the departments of thate or manufacture, he is willing to submrt his fabrics to the in-spection of the critical and discrimenatine purchaser.— BIRD, center Fine and Nassau ats. February 19, 1852.

GENIN'S Spring Style of Hats were introduced on Saturday, the 1eth Feb. Gentlemen in want of a Hat superior in tyle and quantity are invited to call. GENIN, No. 214 Breadway.

Dr. BAIRD gives his Seventh Lecure to night in the Browslyn Female Academy, on the listory of Spain. Price 25 cents.

Sonora Gold Mining Company—Office Mo. a Wall-st. New-York, room No. 4. Capital Block, \$200,000—ahares \$100 each. The books of subscription for stock in this Company are now opened at their office, where parties desirous of becoming interested may precure Stock, Pamphlets of Organization and By-Lawa, and any information relative to the objects and prospects of the Company. The enterprise commends itself to the confidence of capitalists, the Company having in possession one of the mest valuable mines in California, located, on Wood's Creek, near the City of Somora, Toolumne County, and having nearly complete an engine and stamp work of the largest claus, which will be ship ped by a clipper vescel at an early day. It is the purpose of the Trustees to proceed the work with vajor, and a view to profit from the banness of mining. It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a calculation of probable profits, it having been satisfactorily ascertained that companies already in operation with good machinery, have been embedtly successful.

The machinery now being made for this Company, is under the immediate supervisa of R S. Kino, Esq., the builder of the "Gold Hill Quartz Milning Company's thrown as Peek's) Mill," which has produced such astonishing results, and will be twice the size of that establishment. The employees in all responsible positions will be, shareholders, and selected with special regard to ability and integrity, and required to give bonds with surceits, in such sums as will be deemed sufficient to guard the interesse of shareholders.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain stock, pamph. SONORA GOLD MINING COMPANY-Office

such sums as well as the city may obtain stock, pamph.

Persons residing out of the city may obtain stock, pamph.

ets, or any information, by addressing the Treasurer, postaid, by mail.

THOS. E. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

m2 TaTh&S

TIPFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broad-TIFFANY & CUTTING, No. 321 Broadway, will Trus Mornino offer for sale. Wholesale and Betail, their Spring Stack of Sirks. Shawis, Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Linens and Demestic Goods, among which will be found the Dona Maria Maltase Imperial, Crape de Paris, Bateges, plans and fancy, Poplins, Grona dines, Tissues, Imperial Satis Plaids, Printed Jacmets, Organdies, Lawns and Foulards. A full stock of all the newest styles of Shawis, plans and embroidered Crape, brocke, long and square, the Stella Shawi, and a large assertment of light Spring styles. Also, India Shawis, esemall invoice of iong and square, in white, black, gree mall invoice of iong and square, in white, black, gree and blue, on consignment, much under value, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

RAY & ADAMS, No. 57 William-st., near Pine, inform dealers in Hosiery that they are daily re-ceiving styles and qualities specially selected for the retail trade. Dealers are permitted to examine, and to form their

The great rush for English and American Imperial. Three-Fly and Patent Tapestry, Ingrain Carpets, Oil Clothe, &c., sold at such tremendeus lew prices at Hiram Andrison's famous Cheap Carpet Establishment. No. 99 Bowery. His stock of Carpets and Oil Claths, displayed in eight spacious sales rooms, are worthy of the attention of purchasers.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING.—PETER-TOWN & HUNPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., in order te make roem for their spring purchases and importations, will sell the balance of their winter store, together with their large purchase at the late large auction sale, consisting of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussols, Three-ply and superfine Carpeting, at 19 per cent. less than former prices. Housekeepers and others should avail themselves of this opportunity for obtaining great bargains. 284 lw

MORE WET Goods. - The extensive sale MORE WET GOODS.—I he extensive said of Wet Goods at G. M. Rodins's still continues. G. M. Bodins purchased at anotion on Saturday is large assortment of Wet Goods for about one third of their value. These goods will be disposed of at a small advance from invoice prices. These goods consist of 300 pieces Table Damask at 2s. dd., 2s. and 3s. 6d per yard—worth 4s. to 5s.; 500 pieces Shirting Lineans at 2s. 2s. 6d and 2s. per yard—worth 6s. to 8s.; 1,600 warped Quilts, only \$z-worth \$3.50; 5 cases fine white Shirting Musin. only \$z-worth \$3.50; 5 cases fine white Shirting Musin. only 6d.; black and colored Shika, very cheup. All descriptions of Linean, Toweling, Naprins. Handkercdiefs &c. &c. Come sarly if you wish to purchase goods cheap.

G. M. Boding.

M. BODINE.

M. STE Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

We invite the attention of capitalists We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the sale of valuable Real Estate by Anthony Berkerker, This Day, at 12 o'clock, at the Morchants' Erchange, consisting of two splendid houses and lots, known as Nos. 8 and 10 Cinton-place, (6th-st) owner of Mercer et.; house and lot No. 176 West 17th at.; size leasehold premises Nos. 6 and 6; Harrison-st.; two building lots on 20th-st near 2d av.; one lot on 18th-st, near 5th-av.; two lots en 39th-st. near Lexington-av.; and a large and valuable farm, containing 390 acres of land on the west bank of the Hudson River, between Huyler's Landing and Fort Lee. Also, will be sold. a large amount of Steeas, Promissory Notes, &c. Pull particulars can be obtained of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-at. (1.635)

For six years it has plod its useful road of "clever" chicaner, "which is as plain to the writer of this as daylight with all its concomitants of ill-gain, wealth and notoriety. Yes, Mrs. Jkivin's Cold Candy is now air years old, and has been in the "mauths of wasest censure"—witness the certificates from Clay. Yan Buren, Benton, Gen Taylor, and many other eminant men, cerufying to its efficacy in case of coughs, colds and other pulmonary complaints in their early stages. There is no empiric vocabulary required of all the diseases that flesh is heir to, to use an aubter ugs to deceive the insane flesh is heir to, to use an aubter ugs to deceive the insane is no empiric vocability required of all the diseases that flesh is heir to, to use as a subter uge to deceive the manne sick. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 366 Broadway, and by Druggists generally. m2 3:TuTh&S

One of the most extraordinary of all phenomena, would be a shirt made to measure by GREEN, No. 1 Aster House, that did not fit. Mathematics come to the sid of Fashion and Grace in his system of Shirt making, and it is actually impossible that Shirts make the side of the state of the section of the

ÆOLIAN PIANCE. - Great bargains in Piaace, at No. 297 Broadway. We are enlarging our store and the coom. We have Hallet, Davis & Co.'s; T. Commander of the coom of the cooperation of t

ELEGANT FRENCH WEDDING CARDS .-The subscriber respectfully calls the attention of parties requiring something truly elegant, to his beautiful style of silver-bordered and plain French Porcelain Cards, Exceptions and Wedding Bores, in the latest mode. Even-pell, No. 362 Broad way, corner of Duane-st. ml 1w

Frilows' MINSTRELS.-The proprietor of the original and celebrated Band of Ethiopian Performers respectfully informs the citizens of New-York, that he has closed their Concerts in this city small further notice. They will visit some of the principal cities West and South previous to their teopening their Concerts in Broad ear, ma 31°

J. B. Fellows, Proprieter.

For Inviting Country Trade, the Advertising Agency of V B Palmen presents superior in-ducements. He is the Agent for the publishers of the leading journals of the whole Union, and appointed by them to receive advertisements at their lowest rates. He is authorized to receive subscriptions also. Office in the Tribune Buildings.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Chinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington st., Boston.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY .- The great fire-side remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, and the various Threat and Lusg complaints. Sold by Mas W. Janvis, No. 266 Broadway, and by druggists generally. 246 Pw.

Who killed the nasty cockroaches? LYON. Who killed the ediciferous bedbugs! LYON. Who killed the hopping, biting feas! LYON. Who is LYON. The Napoleon Insect Warrier, who is estimated has left more deduct (reaches rats, bugs, &c) than any other may that we read of an the pages of 'inter. No 14 Broadwar.

The Mormons.—A Card.—In the Washington and New-York papers there is news by telegraph that the Mormons at Great Salt Lake City and published a declaration of independence, in which they assert their determination to set up a Republic for themselves, and that the United States anthorities are put at defiance. All the United States officers had left, and the people were preparing to resist all authority by fortifying their sattlements; all which I have no hesitation in pronouncing a mistake. From my last advices received from the authorities in Utah. I am certain that no such state of things was ever thought of or contemplated as that described in the paragraphs of the newspapers alluded to. It is either a sheer fabrication, or a misunderstanding growing out of the United States officers leaving the Territory last autumn.

Delegate from Utah.

Washington, March 1, 1852. THE MORMONS .- A CARD .- In the Wash-

Washington, March 1, 1832.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.

Died in Straferd, Orange County, Vi., on the 1eth
tines, Mr. Elias Carpenter, in the 91st year of his
age, father of J. S., W. S. and Charles Carpenter, of
Glen's Falls, N. Y. He served the three last years
of the Revolution: was the first American soldier
that entered the City of New-York at the evacuation of the British, which occurred Nov. 25, 1753.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate yesterday, the Bounty Land bill as it came from the House was taken up, and after a short debate every one of the House amendments were rejected. In the House, Mr. Bennett finished his speech or grants of land for internal improvements, and under the previous question the House refused to instruct the framing of a bill making grants of land for railroad purposes. The Free Land bill was taken up, but nothing was done except

LEGISLATURE. - In the Senate yesterday the only business worth notice was a debate upon a proposal to grant money in aid of Emigration of Colored Persons. No result. In the Assembly the extension of the patent for Woodworth's Planing Machine occupied nearly all the session. Some bills affecting this City were

A Call to Beformers. For some years past, we have been honored with the privilege of marching and struggling in the ranks of that small but increasing army, drafted from every class, sect and party, whose common object is the Elevation of the Poor from want, misery and contempt to competence, comfort and respectful esteem. In defiance of the leaders of Fashion and the strong current of potential Opinion-of the cowardice of Wealth and the faithlessness of Want-of the studied slanders of a venal Press and the resonant thunders of a misguided Pulpit -we have seen this little band move forward to its chosen work with dauntless courage and unshaken resolve, until already the sky of its Future is red with the portents of ultimate and most beneficent victory. On every side, the condition of the Poor-their wants, woes, trials and temptations-are being earnestly and anxiously considered with a view to measures of Radical Reform, by thousands of the influential classes, where scarcely so many dozens had ever thought of them untll within the last ten years.

These Reformers belonged, as we have intimated, to different sects and parties : they do not even yet see alike on all questions, and in this world may never do so. But, if we have not misunderstood them, they all agree in certain elemental Principles, which may be hurriedly set forth in the following propositions: 1. It is far better to prevent crime and vice than to punish them. 2. A large proportion of those who constitute the Useless or Dangerous Classes, forming the burdens or the pests of Society, might have been so trained and developed that they would have been upright. industrious, useful and honored. 3. It is the solemn duty of Society to remove temptations to evil, so far as possible, from the paths of the young and the yet uncorrupted, and to surround them with influences and incitements to lives of Industry, Virtue and Honor.

Such, as we understand them, are the leading ideas of the Social Reformers of our time; and when grave dunderheads assure us that we can't improve the material condition of the now destitute and suffering without a purification of their hearts and an amendment of their lives, we are provoked by the stupidity which persists in not seeing what it is that we aim at. None of us ever supposed that a lazy, gluttonous, drunken, lecherous human beast can be essentially helped by any change of outward circumstances, unless those circumstances are such as tend to modify his character. But we do insist that profligates and goodfor-nothings would be far less abundant than they now are if Society were so organized and human relations so adjusted as to proffer to each individual opportunities to do well and deprive any of chances of personal advantage and prefit from doing avil. Such are our convictions, and, we believe, those of Social Reformers gen-

- Where, then, is our natural and rightful position on the Liquor Question of to-

Glance over the long list of incitements to evil passion and perverse action, and say whether all others-yes, all-are so potent and so deadly as Alcoholic potations alone. Bear witness of how many crimes they are the immediate prompter, and how few are the vices which could flourish or make head in their absence. · Search out the history of the thousand families nearest you who are suffering from penury, debility, vice and crime, and you will assuredly find that ninetenths of them owe their misfortunes to the use of Intoxicating Beverages. The present sufferers may in many cases be strictly temperate; but the pit into which they have fallen was dug by some tippler's unsteady hands. And in a majority of cases you need not go to the grave, unless a very fresh one, in quest of the Alcoholic cause of a family's downfall and subsequent miseries.

Take all the Mechanics and Artisans of cur City who became their own masters ten, twenty and up to thirty years ago; and of all those who have steadily abstained from Intoxicating Beverages you will find that pine-tenths have prospered, while of the other sort scarcely one-tenth will be found to have succeeded. So of Day-Laborers; so, in fact, of all the Labering Classes. Liquor has debased many and saised up none; while Temperance has raised thousands after thousands from the House of Refuge and the Orphan Asylum to positions of the highest usefulness and honor. And these antagonist influences are potently at work to-day. Go into any city or manufacturing village, and, if you wish to learn whether the workers are prospering and rising in the world, do not ask what wages they are paid, but 'Do they gener- I loan \$50,000 toward the purchase of an es-

ally use Liquor ! or are they Tototalers ! If they are, then they are saving something and gradually rising in the Social scale, almost inevitably.

Reformers of all shades and croeds! are these things so? Is it true, or is it not, that Liquor-drinking is this day the chief immediate cause of human suffering and degradation? If it be true, where is your proper position in view of the present agitation for the Maine Law? Have you a right to be elsewhere than in 'the hottest fore-front of the battle' until the struggle shall be ended by the banishment of the bane of Human Progress to the secret dens whither Gambling and Lewisness have already been driven, preparatory to their extirpation from the face of the

### The Labor Quarrel in England.

There exists in England an Association of machinists and other workers in iron called, from the circumstance that it grew out of several smaller associations of the different trades, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Its object is at once to secure to men out of work or afflicted by sickness the benefits of mutual aid, and to protect its members against too severe hours of labor and other oppressive requirements on the part of their employers. The Society numbers some 12,000 members, and has accumulated a large fund for the payment of benefits. The branches of industry embraced in the organization are among the most important carried on in England, and occupy a vast capital as well as a great number of hands, of whom the members of the Society constitute only a portion.

Among the evils which these workmen have had to complain of was: 1. the compelling them to labor an unreasonable time for a day's work; often they were obliged to toil, for weeks together, from thirteen to eighteen hours a day; and 2, when piece-work was given them, they were required to execute it at such a price as the employer might fix. In a word, there was no standard, either of the number of hours constituting a day's work, or of the price for any job of piece-work. In that respect, the trades were in a state of anarchy and lawlessness, resulting necessarily in great injustice and suffering inflicted upon the laborer by the employer or middleman.

As early as September, 1850, the Amalgamated Society took these evils into consideration, and passed resolutions deprecating excessive hours of labor and unregulated piece-work, as systematic practices; at the same time they sent circulars to the affiliated Societies to ascertain their opinion on the subject. The result was, that out of 12,000 members only 16 were in favor of continuing the existing state of things; and finally, at a meeting of the Society held at Manchester in November last, it was determined that after the 1st of January, 1852. ten hours should constitute a day's work, and that no member of the Society would work more than that. At the same time it was determined that piece-work should be discontinued until an equitable scale of flomer.
"I claim no official capacity-no public authority prices should be established for its perform-

Such were the demands of the workmen. and we think no impartial and fair minded person can regard them as unreasonable. They were adopted not only by the members of the Society, but by the great mass of, or at least, a very large proportion of the workers at the same trades who were not members. The employers refused to submit to such "dictation," or to come to any arrangement not based on the unqualified submission of the men. Indeed, in many cases, they went further, and required them to renounce the Amalgamated Society, though they knew that such a step would be to throw away all right to the benefits of its fund, to which the workman had, perhaps for years, been a contributor. The workmen refused to accede to these requirements; they were ready and anxious to go on with their labor at the rate of ten hours for a day's work; to strike was no part of their intention, and they desired as soon as possible to come to an amicable arrangement with respect to the rates of piece-work. But the employers held out; a large proportion of them formed a Union among themselves to resist the demands, and on a precencerted day, January 10, establishments employing some twenty-odd thousand men, were closed. There was no strike on the part of the workmen; it was the employers who struck; and they did so, as it seems to us, on quite unjustifiable and discreditable grounds.

But what in our view is most worthy of attention in the matter, is the course of the workmen after this wholesale discharge. The first care of the Amalgamated Society was to protect those turned out against the danger of starvation, and in this their aid extended to such as were not, as well as to such as were, members of the Society. They also took care to bring the dispute properly before the public, that great arbiter in every extensive cause. Meetings were held, statements and circulars were published, and the question at once rose into preminence as a topic of universal discussion in the press and elsewhere. Still the great practical aim of the workmen was to take advantage of the crisis, set up for themselves, and become their own employers. Here was shown the effect of that flood of light which, during the past ten years. has in various ways been cast upon the principles and methods of Association. Cooperative workshops of twenty, forty, sixty men at once commenced business and found work. The Amalgamated Society by a vote of 9 to 10 also decided to

tablishment in Lancashire, where a thousand men can be employed, to be organized on the same vital principle of cooperation and self-help. This is taking hold of the matter in the right way. It shows an immense advance on the workingman's movements of twenty years. Then so great a turn-out would have been accompanied by disturbances of the peace and lives would very likely have been lost. Now, though the affair has been going on two months we have yet to hear of the first riot. Toe much cannot be said in praise of the moderation and good judgment generally evinced by

There are signs that the entire dispute will soon be ended. The out-standing employers have in some cases made concessions and reopened their shops. But after all is settled, whether by a general adoption of the terms demanded by the workmensome establishments adopted them from the first and kept at work .-- or by compromise in special cases, this quarrel promises to prove fruitful of permanent good results. It can hardly fail of contributing largely to the general emancipation of the industrial classes and to their elevation toward that independent condition, so desirable for themselves and for the community, in which they will be their own employers and masters. God speed the happy day!

## Kossuth's Position.

In his farewell speech to the citizens of Cincinnati, delivered on the 25th ult. Kossuth stated the position he holds with reference to his own country and the United States as follows :

"It was still more a call of distress intrusted by the voice of mankind to my care, to bring it over to free America, as to the natural and most powerful representative of that "Spirit of Liberty" against which the leagued tyrants are waging a war of extermination, with inexorable resolution. Yes, it was a call of distress, intrusted to my devoted, unfatiguable care, to remind the Young Giant of America that there is a tie in the destinies of nations; and that those are digging a bottomless abyss who forsake the Spirit of Liberty, when, within the boundaries of common civilization, half the world utters in agony

the call of universal distress.
"That is the mission with which I come to your shores; and believe me, gentlemen, that it is the key of that wonderful sympathy with which the people of this Republic answer my humble appeal. There is blood from our blood in these noble American hearts; there is the great heart of mankind which pulsates in the American breast; there is the chord of liberty which vibrates at my sighs. In that chord is the harmony, not my skill; it is the instinct of common danger which is roused by the call of mankind's distress.

"Let ambitious fools, let the pigmies who live on the scanty food of personal envy, when the very earth quakes beneath their feet, let even the prudence of ordinary household times, measuring eternity with that thimble with which they are wont to measure the bubbles of small party interest, and taking the dreadful roaring of the ocean for a storm in a water-glass; let those who believe the weather to be calm because they have drawn a night cap over their ears and burying their heads into the pillows of domestic comfort, don't hear Satan sweeping in a hurricane over the earth ; let envy, ambition, blindness and the pettifogging wisdom of small times, ar-tistically investigate the question of my official capacity, or the nature of my public authority; let them scrupulously discuss the immense problem, if I possess yet, or possess no more, the title of my once Governorship: let them ask for credentials discuss the limits of my commission as a represen-tative of Hungary. I pity all such frog and mouse fighting, Batrakomeomachoia, in the language of

-no representation; boast of no commission, of no written and sealed credentials. I am nothing but what my generous friend, the Senator of Michigan, has justly styled me, " a private and banished man." But in that, my capacity, I have a nobler credential for my mission than all the clerks of the world can dential that I am a "patriot"-the credential that I love with all sacrificing devotion my oppressed father, land and liberty ; the credential that I hate tyrants and have sworn everlasting hostility to them ; the credential that I feel the strength to do good service to the cause of freedom ; good service as perhaps few men can do, because I have the iron will, in this my breast, to serve faithfully, devotedly, unfatiguably, that noble cause. I have the fron will, which no power on earth can bend, which before no danger

will shrink. "Alas! Who in the world, among all who live, has more and more powerful enemies than I have, who has dared more boldly to provoke all their fury upon his head, than I have. Their raging hostility is my daily food, their persecution my t and their venomous craft the pillow of my short slumbering. And still here I stand, shouting out to heaven and to earth, " Liberty! Liberty! or Death!" And will go on shouting, until my untired voice has areused the thunder of heaven and the roaring of those cannons of Liberty which I have stamped with the motto, "Beware to wrong Hungary." And till I have a fair open field and a musket instead of a pen in my hand, and upon that musket a bayonet to call a terrible account for my country's wrongs. And I have the credential that I trust to God in heaven and to justice on earth that I offend no laws, but cling to the protection of laws.

"I have the credential of my people's undeniable confidence and unshaken faith to my devotion, to my manliness, to my honesty, and to my patriotism : which faith I will honestly answer without ambition without interest, faithfully as ever, but more skillfully, because schooled by adversities. And I have the credential of the justice of the cause I plead and of the wonderful sympathy which not my unpretending person but that cause has met and meets in two

"These are my credentials, and nothing else .-To whom this is enough, he will help me, so far as the law permits, and it is his good pleasure to do whom these credentials are not sufficient-well let him look for a better accredited man; I can present no better credential." . .

'I would yet like, in a similar dry, uninteresting, but perhaps logical and practical manner, to say something, not so much about my own personality. as rather about the line I have taken in my honest undertaking of my pative land, so as I have consid ered it my honest duty to be, openly to declare in Europe, yet on several occasions, but chiefly also to the Hungarian emigration, my fellow exiles, as well in letters from Asia, yet as also personally in England. You would by this get the key to certain per sonal attacks from certain Hungariane.

"I have too lively a sentiment of my own modest dignity, as ever to condescend to polemics about my own personal merits or abilities. I believe my life was public enough to appertain to the impartial judgment of history, for the precent. I can quietly rely upon my people's warm love and unabated, rather increased confidence, the more quietly, because I know that at least at home, all those who are either the directors or the tools of such intrigues, can do harm to nobody but themselves ; but it might have perhaps interested you to hear how, in a small and inconsiderable circle of the Hungarian emigra tion, the idea was started that I must be opposed, because I have declared against all compromise with the House of Austria, or with royalty, and by deciaring that my direction will be in every case only Republican, make impossible every other arrangement,

but only by a new revolution. " I have the written proofs of it in my hands , but

I am so tired that I must delay it for some other ocsurprised to see myself precisely then attacked by some of my countrymen, when everything has shown that I am in good train to accomplish some important good service to my country, so much that an endeavor to increase difficulties to me, looks very much like the endeavor to check a benefit to

"I cannot forbear humbly to beseech you, do not therefore think less favorably of my nation and of the Hungarian emigration, for which I am sorry that I can very little do, because I devote myself and all the success I may meet with to a higher aim-to my country's freedom and independence. Believe me, gentlemen, that my country and its exiled martyr sons are highly worthy of your generous sympathy though some few of their number do not always act as they should."

#### The Philadelphia Embargo.

We have a letter from a highly respectable source in Philadelphia, complaining of a paragraph in our paper of the 2d inst., and asking us to print an article from The Philadelphia Bulletin upon the subject. We annex the material portion of the article with pleasure, and must add that it fully admits the main charge which has been made against the Central Railroad Company-that that Company excludes New-York goods from the facilities of their Road for the benefit of Philadelphia goods. The Bulletin

"It appears that the Pennsylvania Railroad, in its unfinished state, is unable to carry with dispatch the immense amounts of freight that have been sent to it for the West. The accumulations here were so great that it was necessary to shut off some of the avenues for this tremendous influx of freight. The question, then, was, whether Philadelphians, whose capital built the Road, should be refused the use of it, or whether citizens of other States should be allowed to occupy it, to the damage of our own merchants and their customers. The Company acted sensibly, and gave notice to their agent to receive no more goods from New-York. In this they acted an honest part toward both cities, since they permitted Philadelphians to profit by their work, at the same time that they gave warning to New-Yorkers that their goods could not possibly be forwarded, so that they could look out for some other mode of transportation." Here is an admission of just what has been

charged. We doubt very much the right and entirely the justice of devoting a great public work to the use of any particular section of country. As common carriers, the Central Company are undoubtedly liable in exemplary damages for refusing to transport any freight offered, in its turn. A package of goods received from New-York on Monday, cannot be set aside by a package of Philadelphia goods received on Tuesday. There is an injustice in such an exclusion which will certainly react, through the influence of public opinion in the West, in an unfavorable manner upon any Corporation committing it. The goods so excluded, although called New-York goods, belong to merchants scattered throughout the great West and South, who are customers of Philadelphia as well as New-York, who will be likely to remember the churlishness of that Corporation which refused transit to their goods, and in effect dictated to them that they should not purchase elsewhere than in Philadelphia.

A NEW-YORK FEMALE COLLEGE is resolved on. Auburn is settled as the location, and an agent (Rev. Amos Brown) is now in our City soliciting subscriptions to found it. We lately visited the grounds given for this College, and judged them very eligible. Auburn, we understand, has given about \$30,000 toward the

The plan of this College has several radical defects in our view, viz: 1. We think there should be no colleges exclusively for Women, but that our seminaries should all proffer their advantages to both sexes. 2. The programme of this College talks very gingerly about giving instruction in domestic economy, &c , but don't say that every pupil shall be required to perform certain amount of labor each day, as it ought, We think there is a little too strong a tendency in the Country to come down on the City for material aid' in carrying out plans of philanthropy and intellectual progress.-We state our objections frankly, knowing that a large majority of the moneyed class do not share them. To these we heartily commend the Female College -which, by the way, was projected not in Au-

Dr. John Park died in Worcester, Mass on Tuesday last, in the 78th year of his age, The deceased was an active member of the old Federal party in Massachusetts, during the administration of Jefferson and Madison, and exerted a wide and important influence by his well known journal, The Boston Repertory. At a subsequent period, he es tablished a private school for young ladies, which acquired a celebrity second to that of no similar educational institution in the old Commonwealth. He was distinguished for his cultivated literary tastes, his encommon purity of character, his fine social qualitter, and his cordial and attractive manners. Dr. Park was the father of Mrs. L. G. Hall, of Providence, the gifted authoress of Miriam, and other suc cessful productions.

burn but in Albany.

Public Debts and Standing Armies of Europe, for a list of which see Whig Almanac

INDIANA .- The State nominations of both parties have been made os follows:

parties have been made os lollows:

Whig. For Governor. Opposition.

Nicholas McCarty. Joseph A. Wright.

For Leutenant Governor.

Wm. Williams. Ashbel P. Willard.

For Secretary of State.

John Oseorn. Nehrmiah Hayden.

For State Auditor.

Douglass Maguire.

For State Auditor.
Douglass Maguire. John P. Dunn.
For State Tressurer.
ACHILLES WILLIAMS. ELDIAR NEWLAND.
For Superintendent of Public Instructions.
AARON WOOD. WM. C. LARRABEE.

For Superintendent of Public Instructions.

ARON WOOD.

WM. C. LARRABER.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court.

JAMES A. STRETCH.

FOR REPORTER of the Supreme Court.

FOR REPORTER of the Supreme Court.

ANDREW L. OSDORN.

FOR JUGGES OF the Supreme Court.

I. John B. Howe,

William Z. Stuart,

II. Charles Dewey,

Andrew Davidson,

III. David McDonaid,

Samuel E. Perkins,

IV Samuel B. Gookins,

Addison L. Roache.

The Opposition Presidential Electors are: At large, John Pettit, of Tippecanoe, and Jas. H. Lane, of Dearborn.

Contingents—W. F. Sherrod, of Orange, and John W. Dodd, of Grant. District I. Benjamin R. Edmonson: II James S. Athon, III. John A. Hendricks: IV. Ebenezer Dumont: V. William Grose: VI. W. J. Brown, VII. O. P. Davis; VIII. L. C.-Dougherty: IX. Norman Eddy, X. Reuben J. Dawson; XI. James L. McDowell.

A Centificent Elector was nominated for each District.

The following Delegates at Large to Baltimore.

The following Delegates at Large to Bultimore

The following Delegates at Large to Baltimore were appointed: Ethan Allen Brown, of Ohio (whose decease caused a vacance, which was supplied by the appointment of Robert Dale Owen, of Possy). John W Davis, of Sullivan: W J. Brown, of Marion; Joseph S Buckles, of Delaware; W W McCoy, of Lapotte; and M. G. Bright, of Jefferson.

The following gentlemen constitute the Opposition State Central Committee:

Marion County—W J Brown, A. G. Porter, J. P. Drake, A. Gali, N. Belton, John Cain, E. Lander, P. Howland, A. F. Morrison, and Wm. Siewart, I. E. R. James, of Possy; H. J. B. Norman, of Floyd, III. S. H. Burkirk, of Monroe, IV. M. R. Green, of Switzerland, V. Wm Dailey, of Wayne; VI. R. A. Riley, of Hancock; VII. S. G. Dodge, of Vigo: VIII. Jos. Ristine, of Fountain; IX. C. Carter, of Cass., X. Jos. Sinclear, of Allen; XI. S. S. Mickle, of Adams.

LOUISIANA .- The Whig State Convention has been called by the Members of the Legislature to meet at Baton Rouge, March 16.

For a Table showing the proportionate expenditure of the nations of Europe, for Court, Army, Navy, &c., see Whig Almanac.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ete

XXXIId CONGRESS ..... First Session. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 3, 1852. The Senate commened business at 134

Several petitions in favor of and against Several petitions in layer of and against the extension of Woodworth's patent were pre-sented, also, petitions against the renewal of Mc-Cormick's patent, for reaping machines. Mr. Jones presented a petition in favor of a line of steamers from New-York to Galway, Ireland.

Mr. WALKER presented memorials from Ohio, Illinois and New-York, praying the passage of a law making Public Lands free to actual settlers. Mr. WADE presented a petition asking for

a grant of land to aid in the construction of a wagon road from the Mississippi River to Oregon.

Mr. Brodhtad presented a petition from merchants, ship-owners and others, of Philadelphia, asking that adottional aid may be granted to the Collins line of steamers.

Mr. Davis reported a bill to amend the

Mr. Davis reported a bill to amend the several acts relating to passengers, which was taken up, explained, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Davis—It is important that if the bill is passed at all that it should be at once, I will state what the object of it is, that the Senate may see the propriety of immediate action on it. The passenger act referred to in this bill, and of which this bill is an amendment, provides for certain penalties in case of the violation of the other provisions therein named; and those penalties are made a lien upon the vessel. The Courts in New York feel is some doubt and difficulty with regard to enforcing the provisions of that act by way of lien. The object of this act is simply to provide that the lien shall attach to the vessel in all cases, and the reason why I want it acted upon now is this. The principal usefulness of the act is in the application to foreign vessels, and if its application is not immediate, when the foreign vessel leaves her port in this country, the lien becomes of no utility whatever. This act, however now, offered to the Senate, provides that the lien shall attach immediately to the vessel, and the parties may relieve themselves of that lien by giring a bond to secure the exceation of justice—The provisions are all quite necessary and imported and re placed upon as favorable a foundating for the parties as they can be. There is now considerable complaint, especially in the port of New-York, that foreign vessels violate these laws and then escape by going to sea, so that the lien is lost and the revenue is thus defrauded, and I therefore hope that the bil may be acted upon at this time.

Mr. Seward announced a bill providing for the safety and health of emigrant passengers in merchant vessels.

The House amendment to the bill pro-

viding for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Cal-ifornia, was concurred in. On motion, by Mr. Bangen, the bill makon motion, by Mr. Danoes, the on mat-ing Land Warrents assignable, was taken up. (It had been returned from the House with all the section, after the first, stricken out, and the first section al-tered.) Mr. Badger hoped the amendment would be concurred in. Mr. Hunter said that the first section,

Mr. HUNTER said that the first section, as returned from the House, allowed the warrantholder to locate on any lands whatever. As this would give no protection to reserved lands, lying along proposed railroads, he hoped it would not be concurred in.

After further debate upon the propriety of amending this bill, or the several railroad bills, by requiring that alternate sections, reserved, by the United States, shall only be sold at public sale, the question was taken and all of the House amendments were rejected.

The Iowa Railread Land bill was then taken up, and

Mr. Donge, of Iowa, commenced a speech in favor of the bill, reading statistics to show that the United States had not been generous to that State. He opposed Mr. Underwood's amend-ment very strenuously, and had not concluded when he yielded the floor for an adjournment. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Disney presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, asking for the construction of the canal on the Indiana side of the Falls of the Ohio River. Referred to the Committee of Roads and Canals.

Mr. Mason said that a bill for this pur-Mr. Mason said that a bill for this purpose will be reported.

Mr. Bennett presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York, requesting the Sentors and Representatives from that State to use their endeavors to have a Joint Committee appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare, or to cause to be prepared, a compendium, in the manner stated, of the first and subsequent enumeration of the thabitants of the United States, indispensable for legislation and for popular use. The resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, where is pending the proposition to print the last Census.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting a right of way and conation of lands.

the bill granting a right of way and donation of lands

Misseuri for railroad purposes.
Mr. Bennett concluded the speech heretofore commenced, contending that if railroads are public benefits, then all the States should share is the advantages. What he proposed was to have a law passed equalizing the grants for such objects. If the long-purposed policy is to be decayed from.

law passed equalizing the grants for such objects. If the long-pursued policy is to be departed from let there be equal and just legislation toward all the States; at present there seemed to be a great game in which the most clamorous get an undustance. He proceeded to show that the public lasts, all expenses included, never paid for themselves. The Constitution does not prefer one class of States over another, some of which were not thought of at the time of the formation of that instrument; these why should the lands be claimed for the new to the exclusion of the old States! Then deal with all airks. If not, these hails will be besteged for paticular Railroads as long as there are lands to give the did not believe in a partnership where the old States share in the public burdens and none of the benefits. This is not a political question, it is simply one of fair dealing. Let an equitable distribution be made, and then stop the frequent applications for grants of lands to Railroads.

Mr. STANLY said that the matter has been before the House for three weeks, and enough

had been said to enable every member to make a his mind. This bill had blocked up the way to a ether reports, and he therefore moved the previous

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) wished the gentleman (Mr. Staniy) to withdraw his motion. He wished to answer the grave charges preferred against the Western States generally, and particularly

Mr. Stanly-The gentleman can take Care of Ohio at any time, and is able to do it.

Demand for previous question seconded.

The vote was then taken on the proposed instruction of Mr. Bennett, that the bill he recommitted, with instructions to report a bill as a substitute—therefore making grants of lands of some equal and just principle of apportioment, and in proper amounts, to all the States, to aid in the construction of railroads therein. Rejected—Year 70, Navy 90, as follows.

in proper amounts, to all the States, to aid in the construction of railroads therein. Rejected—Yess 70, Nay, 96, as follows:
YESS—Messus. Appleton, Chase, Barrers. Bartlett. Basle, Bell, Ennest. Royd of N. Y., Breckenridge, Strict. Broke, Chapman, Charchwell, Cleveland, Clinguist. Cuttle, Davis of Mass., Dockery, Duncan, Ewing, Florence, Fowler, Fuller of Pa., Gentry, Goodenow, Gryf, Tammend, Hawes, Haskell, Hebrard, Hornford, John W. Howe, Jugersell, Ives, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of & King of R. I., Kuhna, Kutta Letcher, Marshall of & King of R. I., Kuhna, Kutta Letcher, Marshall of & King, Chaushan, beckfullen, Mescham, Morthead, Morriss, Outlaw, Perker of Pa., Perkins, Hiddle, Sackett, Soar Errhorz, Schedenaf, Selsonansker, Skelton, Smart, Staton of Ky., Stavens of Fa., Sone, Taylor, Thompson of Mass. Thurston, Venable, Wand, Wanhoura, Wakina, Welch, Wells Whits of Ky.—19.
NAYS—Messis Abertorunine, Aikon, Allen of Ill., Arelett, Eabotck, Bis ell. Inseg., Benton, Brown of Miss. Buell, Busty, Cabell of Florica, Cab eof Ohn, Campbell of Dit., Carter, Casic, Clar. Cubb, Carter, Cottas, Dunciel, Daves of Ind., Daveno Dav., Ones, Doty Buckes, Eastman, Edgerton, Fankanan, Grow, Hall, Harper, Harris of Ala, Harris of A

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the bill to Encourage Agriculture, Comtry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family, and a curzer of the United States, a Hone-stend of one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon condition of occupation and cultivation of the same, Mr. La version.

Mr. Dawson expressed himself in favor Mr. Dawson expressed himself in favor of the proposition and the general provisions of the bill. The construction of our Government he said is not only Republican ft theory, but in its practical operations. There is no Government in existence, and none known to history, where the path of honor and distinction is so broad and generally trodden, at that pointed out under the guidance of the Federal Constitution, and where the rewards of labor are more certain and extensively diffused. He regarded the subject as intimately connected with and forming a part of our political economy; and dre watention to the wast increasing receipts into the national treasury and the corresponding expenditures, accordingly leaving the inference to be drawn whether the Government